入侵植物水花生解剖学和组织化学染色研究

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摘要:水花生(Alternanthera philoxeroides)因其表型可塑性、高生长速率和快速无性繁殖能适应水、陆生境。利用光学显微镜和荧光显微镜对水、陆生境的水花生不定根、茎解剖结构、组织化学特征及质外体通透性进行研究。结果表明: (1)水生境下,其不定根皮层中具较大裂生型通气组织,无次生生长,内皮层具凯氏带且栓质化,皮层和皮下层明显木质化。(2)在陆生环境下,其不定根有次生生长,胞间具通气组织,内皮层具凯氏带且栓质化,皮层和皮下层略木质化;此外,不定根还具额外形成层,产生次生维管束,薄壁组织和不定芽,多年生不定根中具直接分裂的薄壁组织,周皮具凯氏带,且栓质化和木质化。(3)水、陆生境下,其匍匐茎具髓和中空髓腔,发生次生生长,具裂-溶生型通气组织、单层内皮层、厚角组织和木质化且栓质化的角质层,陆生匍匐茎周皮栓质化且木质化。(4)水花生质外体屏障结构组成复杂,黄连素无法穿透质外体屏障结构。水花生的上述解剖学特征,是水花生适应水、陆生境的有力证据。

关键词:水花生,组织化学染色,质外体屏障结构,通透性,额外形成层,通气组织中图分类号: Q944.5 文献标识码: A

Anatomy and histochemical staining of alligator weed

(Alternanthera philoxeroides)

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Abstract: Alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*) adapts to both aquatic and terrestrial habitats due to its phenotypic plasticity, high growth rate and asexual reproduction. The anatomical structure, histochemical characteristics, and apoptotic permeability of adventitious roots and stems of *A. philoxeroides* growing at aquatic and terrestrial habitats were studied using light and fluorescence microscope. The results were as follows: (1) The aquatic adventitious roots have a large schizogenous aerenchyma in cortex, casparian bands, suberin lamellae and lignin on the endodermis, heavily lignified in cortex and hypodermis and without secondary growth. (2) The terrestrial adventitious roots have secondary growth, with intercellular aerenchyma in cortex, casparian bands, suberin lamellae and lignin on the endodermis, slightly lignified in cortex and hypodermis. Additionally, the terrestrial adventitious roots have supernumerary cambia which produce secondary vascular bundles, parenchyma and adventitious buds; The old perennial adventitious roots possess dilated parenchyma. Periderm has casparian bands, suberin lamellae

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and lignin. (3) The stolons in both aquatic and terrestrial habitats have pith, pith cavity, endodermis, and collenchyma, secondary growth, with schizo-lysigeny aerenchyma in cortex, and cuticle with suberin lamellae and lignin. The periderm possessed suberin lamellae, and lignin in the terrestrial stolons. (4) The apoplastic barriers are found in roots and stems of *A. philoxeroides*, which has a complex structure. Berberine can't penetrate these apoplastic barriers. The above anatomical characteristics identify the adaptation of *A. philoxeroides* to both aquatic and terrestrial habitats.

Key words: *Alternanthera philoxeroides*, histochemical staining, apoplastic barrier, permeability, supernumerary cambia, aerenchyma

水花生(Alternanthera philoxeroides, 苋科, 莲子草属)原产南美洲温带,在亚热带和温带水生和旱生环境中均有分布。水花生因对非生物胁迫因子具表型可塑性,能快速无性繁殖入侵不同生境(娄远来等,2004;付文竹等,2006;Geng et al.,2006;Pan et al.,2006;Liu & Yu,2009;陈中义等,2010),在中国被视为一种入侵植物(潘晓云等,2007;陈立立等,2008)。水花生快速生长能力和表型可塑性使得对其进行机械和生物防治变得极具挑战性(Li & Ye,2006;Geng et al.,2007;Schooler et al.,2007;Wilson et al.,2007;贾昕等,2008)。研究发现,水花生在低温胁迫(许凯扬等,2006;Liu & Yu,2009)、长期水淹下仍能快速生长(Wang et al.,2005;许凯扬等,2006;Liu & Yu,2009;Yu et al.,2010)。

通常,水生和水陆植物具特殊解剖结构和组织化学特征,即内皮层,外皮层和周皮具凯氏带且栓质化,保护组织免受缺氧影响和进行水溶质交换(Colmer et al., 1998; Enstone et al., 2003; Kotula et al., 2009; Ranathunge et al., 2011; Yang et al., 2011; Zhang et al., 2018)。水花生的成功入侵,除旺盛营养繁殖和快速生长速度外,表型可塑性可能起重要作用。研究发现不同生境下水花生解剖结构不同(娄远来等,2004; 付文竹等,2006; Geng et al., 2006; Pan et al., 2006; 陈中义等,2010)。例如,娄远来等对水花生的根、茎、叶营养器官的研究结果表明,水花生在早生条件下会有发达的机械组织和疏导组织,而在水生条件下有发达的通气组织和不发达的机械组织(娄远来等,2004);在陆生生境中,水花生额外形成层产生于次生韧皮部最外层细胞,且产生不定芽(娄远来等,2004; Tao et al., 2009)。

植物不定根的通气组织和屏障结构易受氧气、水分等生长环境因素影响,已有研究证明,水花生地上部分能快速地改变自身解剖结构以适应从水生到湿生再到旱生环境(Tao et al., 2009);在溶液静止培养条件下,水稻(*Oryza sativa*)根质外体屏障结构发育会提早,并且含量高,从而降低根部泌氧速率,保护根部泌氧(Colmer et al., 1998; Kotula et al., 2009; Ranathunge et al., 2011); 玉米(*Zea mays*)和小麦(*Triticum aestivum*)等植物也有相关报道(Enstone & Peterson, 2005; Abiko et al., 2012; Li et al., 2019)。此外,龙胆(*Gentiana scabra*)、青蒿属(Artemisia)和椴树(*Tilia tuan*)等植物根的皮层(包括内皮层和外皮层)和次生韧皮部中细胞也会发生扩张和细胞分裂(Šottniková & Lux, 2003; Evert, 2006; Zhang et al., 2018)。

前人对水花生解剖结构及生态适应性研究有限,本研究旨在证实前人研究的基础上,对水陆生境中的水花生进行了解剖和组织化学染色分析,探讨水花生不同生境下的营养器官质外体屏障结构与其生境的联系。期望解答: (1)水花生不定根和茎在水、陆生境中是否具有不同的解剖结构和组织化学特征; (2)水生环境中的水花生是否如其他植物一样(Justin & Armstrong, 1987; Colmer et al., 1998; Seago et al., 2005; Armstrong et al., 2006),具有通气组织,能为被水淹没的器官提供氧气。研究结果有望解释水花生对多种生境适应性。

1 材料与方法

1.1 植物材料的收集与处理

在湖北省江汉洪泛平原湿地(111° 45′— 114° 16′ E、 29° 26′— 31° 10′ N)的五条运河(水花生全年漂浮其上)和干旱堤坝上(从未被水淹过)带土采集水花生整棵。每个地点至少选择 5 株,清除土壤后,切片之前将其浸入去离子水中(图版 I)。

不定根样品固定于 FAA 中(Jensen, 1962),过夜,用双面刀片在距不定根根尖 10、30、50、70、90 mm 或距根尖 290 mm 成熟部位切片。采集长达 1.5 m 新鲜根状茎和匍匐茎样本,在明显伸长节间(距茎尖 20 mm 以内)切片;采集多年生根状茎和匍匐茎,在距茎尖 120~1 000 mm 内切片;采集芽顶端坏死老不定根样品在 FAA 中固定(图版 I: C)。



标尺=1 cm。A. 水生环境中的老匍匐茎(黑色箭头),新匍匐茎(箭)和新不定根(箭头)。B. 陆生环境中的老不定根(黑色箭头),新匍匐茎和不定根(箭),以及老根状茎(箭头)和匍匐茎(星号)中的垂直根状茎。C. 陆生环境中的老不定根(黑色箭头),顶端坏死的芽(箭头)和芽鳞痕(箭头)上长出的新芽(箭)。

Bars = 1 cm. A. Aged stolons (black arrows), new stolons (arrow), and new adventitious roots (arrowhead) from a plant growing in an aquatic environment. **B**. Aged adventitious roots (black arrowheads), new stolons and adventitious roots (arrow), and vertical rhizomes from aged rhizomes (arrowhead) and stolons (*) of a plant sampled from a terrestrial environment. **C**. Aged adventitious roots (black arrowheads), die-back of buds (arrowhead), and new buds (arrow) from the buds scars (arrowhead) of a plant sampled from a terrestrial environment.

图版 I 水花生老匍匐茎、根状茎和不定根中萌生的茎、芽和不定根 Plate I Sprouting shoots and adventitious roots from aged stolons, rhizomes and adventitious roots of alligator weed

1.2 解剖分析

所有样品在立体解剖镜(10X,物镜; JNOEC JSZ6,中国)下使用双面刀片进行徒手切片。切片用甲苯胺蓝(TBO)(Feder & O'Brien, 1968)、苏丹红 III(SIII)、苏丹红 7B(SR7B)、盐酸—间苯三酚(Pg)、硫酸氢黄连素—苯胺兰(BAB)染色。苏丹红 7B用于检测栓质化细胞壁(Brundrett et al., 1991); 盐酸—间苯三酚检测木质化细胞壁(Jensen, 1962),硫酸氢黄连素—苯胺兰(BAB)对染切片检验木质化细胞壁和凯氏带(Brundrett et al., 1988; Seago et al., 1999)。浓硫酸消化法检验细的不定根和匍匐茎中的凯氏带和栓质化、角质化组织(Johansen, 1940; Seago et al., 1999; Meyer et al., 2009; Meyer & Peterson, 2011)。为了观察根周皮中的凯氏带,次生维管束,和顶端坏死的芽,

以及匍匐茎中的内皮层和角质层组织,我们对皮层脱落的不定根和匍匐茎的第二节间进行横向与纵向切片。然后,在室温下将每个样品的切片在 65% 硫酸中浸泡 5分钟。使用双蒸水除去过量的污渍,将切片放入双蒸水中或视情况而定。用数码相机(Nikon E5400,日本)和荧光显微镜(10倍和 20倍,物镜,奥林巴斯 IX71,日本)观察切片,并且拍照观察和记录图片(Yang et al., 2011)。

1.3 质外体通透性试验

采用新鲜材料,选择皮层完整或者木栓层和皮层脱落的不定根,从根尖 30 mm 开始,将匍匐茎中的所有不定根切成 30~40 mm 长段。实验前用纸巾吸干,然后用羊毛脂(祖辉公司,中国)密封,匍匐茎和根状茎的两个节及节间被切除,不密封。用硫酸氢黄连素示踪剂检测不定根皮层、栓质化木栓层、匍匐茎和根状茎角质层和节的通透性,每次试验至少用到 5 个根皮层样本(重复实验)。实验进行了两个对照,包括未染色的切片和仅用示踪剂染色的切片,正如 Seago et al. (1999) ,Meyer et al.(2009) ,Meyer & Peterson (2011)的研究。将水花生的离体不定根、匍匐茎和根状茎用 0.05%硫酸氢黄连素滴染 1 h,然后用0.05 mol • L⁻¹硫氰酸钾(KSCN)溶液染色 1 h。将样品进行徒手切片,并在荧光显微镜G365 nm 紫外光(10 倍和 20 倍,物镜,奥林巴斯 IX71,日本)下观察。

为了研究水花生的质外体屏障结构,使用硫酸氢黄连素—苯胺兰对染法和硫酸消化法检测凯氏带,苏丹红 7B 染色切片检测栓质化细胞壁,并且用硫酸氢黄连素溶液作为检验植物屏障结构通透性的示踪物质或者离子示踪物,甲苯胺兰(TBO)用于细胞壁的快速染色,便于清晰显示植物解剖结构。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同生境水花生的营养器官解剖结构对比研究

在水生环境中,老匍匐茎产生新匍匐茎和不定根(图版 I: A)。在陆生环境中,老垂直根状茎、匍匐茎和根产生新根状茎、匍匐茎和不定根(图版 I: B)。在陆生环境中,老不定根在冬季芽顶端坏死,春季芽鳞痕上长出嫩芽(图版 I: C)。一般情况下,水生不定根沿轴向有较大的皮层通气组织,不发生次生生长,而陆生根发生次生生长。水生匍匐茎的节间比陆生匍匐茎长,且具有较大的中空髓腔,次生木质部环和周皮的层数较少(约两层或两层以上)(表 1)。

表 1 两种环境中水花生的解剖结构和组织化学比较。

Table 1 Comparative structures and histochemistry of two alligator weed habitats

| 营养器官样本 | 水生环境 | 陆生环境 |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Organ samples | Aquatic habitat | Terrestrial habitat |
| 不定根 | 维管柱为初生结构 | 维管柱具初生结构和次生结构 |
| Adventitious roots | Vascular cylinder has primary | Vascular cylinder has primary and |
| | structures | secondary structures |
| | 皮层具裂生型通气组织 | 皮层具胞间通气组织 |
| | Schizogenous aerenchyma in | Intercellular aerenchyma in cortex |
| | cortex; | 具内皮层;皮层和皮下层略微木质 |
| | 具内皮层;皮层和皮下层明显木质 | 化 |
| | 化 | Endodermis; slightly lignifi- |
| | Endodermis; heavily lignified in | ed in cortex and hypodermis |
| | cortex and hypodermis | 具额外形成层,产生次生维管束(周 |
| | | 围有凯氏带),薄壁组织和不定芽 |
| | | Supernumerary cambia and produce |

secondary vascular bundles surrounding Casparian bands, parenchyma and buds 具直接分裂的薄壁组织 Dilated parenchyma 周皮具凯氏带且栓质化和木质化 Periderm with Casparian bands, suberin lamellae and lignin

匍匐茎 Stolons 具髓和中空髓腔
Pith and pith cavity
维管束具初生和次生结构
Vascular bundles have primary and

secondary structures 皮层具裂-溶生型通气组织

Schizo-lysigeny aerenchyma in cortex

具内皮层: 厚角组织 Endodermis; collenchyma 具角质层

Cuticle

具髓和中空髓腔

Pith and pith cavity

维管束具初生和次生结构

Vascular Bundles have primary and

secondary structures

皮层具裂-溶生型通气组织 Schizo-lysigeny aerenchyma in cortex;

具内皮层;厚角组织

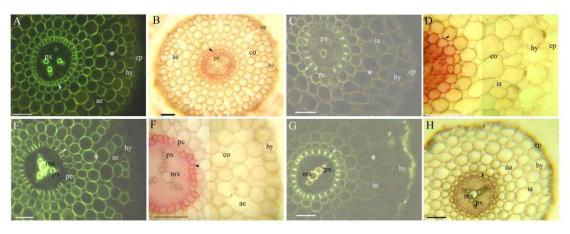
Endodermis; collenchyma 周皮栓质化且木质化

Periderm with suberin lamellae

and lignin 具角质层 Cuticle

2.2 不定根的初生结构

在水、陆生境中,距根尖 10 mm 的不定根具二原型、三原型和四原型的维管束(图版II: A-D),水生根距根尖约 70 mm 和陆生根距根尖约 50 mm 处,初生木质部内有后生木质部(图版II: E-H)发育,其两侧为初生韧皮部。水、陆生境中的不定根的内皮层具凯氏带(图版II: A, C, E, G)且栓质化(图版II: B, D, F, H)和通道细胞(图版II: C, E, F)。与具有胞间通气组织的陆生根相比,水生根皮层具有更大的裂生型通气组织(图版II)。水生根的皮层和皮下层细胞壁木质化,其荧光强度高于陆生根(图版II: A, C, E, G)。



标尺=50 µm. A. 内皮层凯氏带(箭头),原生木质部,裂生型通气组织,皮层细胞壁(星号),皮下层和表皮,染色: BAB。距根尖 10 mm 横切。B. 内皮层栓质化(箭头),原生木质部,皮层,裂生型通气组织,皮下层和表皮,染色: SR7B。距根尖 10 mm 横切。C. 内皮层凯氏带(箭头),通道细胞,原生木质部,胞间通气组织,皮层细胞壁(星号),皮下层和表皮。染色: BAB。距根尖 10 mm 横切。D. 内皮层栓质化(箭头),皮层,胞间通气组织,皮下层和表皮,染色: SR7B。距根尖 10 mm 横切。E. 内皮层凯氏带(箭头),通道细胞,原生木质部,后生木质部,裂生型通气组织,皮层细胞壁(星号)和皮下层。染色: BAB。距根尖 70 mm 横切。F. 内皮层栓质化(箭头),通道细胞,原生木质部,皮层,裂生型通气组织,皮层细胞壁(星号)和皮下层。染色:BAB。距根尖 70 mm 横切。F. 内皮层栓质化(箭头),通道细胞,原生木质部,后生木质部,后生木质部,后生木质部,后生木质部,后生木质部,后生木质部,后生木质部,后生木质部,后生木质部,后生木质部,皮层,胞间通气组织,皮下层和表皮。染色:SR7B。距根尖 50 mm 横切。H. 内皮层栓质化(箭头),原生木质部,后生木质部,皮层,胞间通气组织,皮下层和表皮。染色:SR7B。距根尖 50 mm 横切。BAB、硫酸氢黄连素-苯胺兰;SR7B。苏丹红 7B。co. 皮层;ep. 表皮;hy. 皮下层;ia.胞间通气组织;mx. 后生木质部;pc. 通道细胞;px. 原生木质部;ae. 裂生型通气组织。

Bars = 50 µm. A. Endodermal Casparian bands (arrowhead), protoxylem, schizogeny aerenchyma, cortical cell walls (*), hypodermis and epidermis. Staining: BAB. Sectioned at 10 mm from apex. B. Endodermal suberin lamellae (arrowheads), protoxylem, cortex, schizogeny aerenchyma, hypodermis and epidermis. Staining: SR7B.Sectioned at 10 mm from apex. C. Endodermal Casparian bands (arrowhead), passage cells, protoxylem, intercellular aerenchyma, cortical cell walls (*), hypodermis and epidermis. Staining: BAB. Sectioned at 10 mm from apex. D. Endodermal suberin lamellae (arrowheads), cortex, intercellular aerenchyma, hypodermis and epidermis. Staining: SR7B. Sectioned at 10 mm from apex. E. Endodermal Casparian bands (arrowhead), passage cells, protoxylem, metaxylem, schizogeny aer-enchyma, cortical cell walls (*), and hypodermis. Staining: BAB. Sectioned at 70 mm from apex. F. Endodermis suberin lamellae (arrowheads), passage cells,protoxylem, metaxylem, cortex, schizogeny aerenchyma, and hypodermis. Staining: SR7B. Sectioned at 70 mm from apex. G. Endodermal Casparian bands (ar-rowhead), protoxylem, metaxylem, intercellular aerenchyma, cortical cell walls (*), and hypodermis. Staining: BAB. Sectioned at 50 mm from apex. H. Endodermis suberin lamellae (arrowheads), protoxylem, metaxylem, cortex, intercellular aerenchyma, hypodermis and epidermis. Staining: SR7B. Sectioned at 50 mm from apex. BAB. Berberine hemisulfate—aniline blue; SR7B. Sudan red 7B. co. Cortex; ep. Epidermis; hy. Hypodermis; ia. Intercellular aerenchyma; mx. Metaxylem; pc. Passage cells; px. Protoxylem; ae. Schizogeny aerenchyma.

图版II 在水生(A, B, E, F)和陆生(C, D, G, H)环境中生长的水花生不定根的初生结构 Plate II Primary structure of the adventitious roots of alligator weed grown in aquatic (A, B, E, F), and terrestrial (C, D, G, H) environments

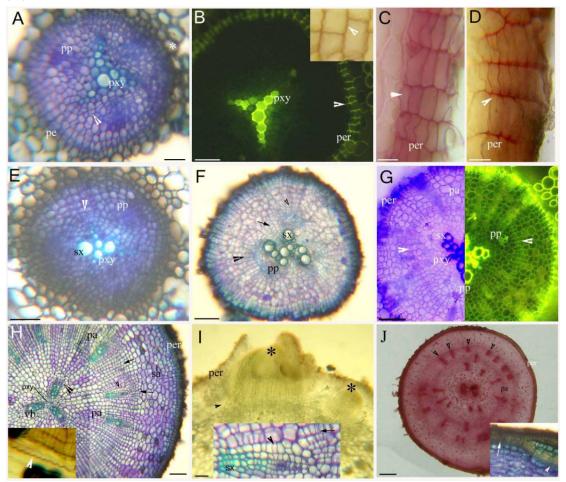
2.3 不定根的次生结构

水花生陆生根的次生结构的特征是在初生木质部的脊之间形成形成层(图版III: A),并且皮层已脱落。周皮中具有凯氏带,且栓质化和木质化(图版III: B-D)。

形成层出现在初生木质部的脊上(图版III: E),并且在脊之间的形成层具有次生木质部。初生韧皮部外的薄壁细胞脱分化为额外形成层(图版III: F, G),与初生木质部脊上的形成层结合,形成了一个完整的额外形成层环(图版III: F, G)。第一次生木质部处形成次生维管束,其中心为形成层(图版III: H, I),观察到的大多数细胞为薄壁细胞。

额外形成层产生第二层次生维管束和薄壁细胞;同时,与根中扩张的薄壁细胞一同增厚(图版III:H)。初生维管束相互分离,形成层位于中心(图版III:H,I);周皮下的薄壁细胞具有通气组织(图版III:H)。次生维管束不形成心材-与许多双子叶植物不同-而是被凯氏带围绕着(图版III:H)。根的额外形成层产生不定芽(图版III:B,C,I)。陆生的老根具有多层次生维管束(图版III:J),木栓形成层产生木栓细胞,形成周皮(图版III:J)。

陆生老根的芽在冬季顶端坏死,并且在春季长新芽的地方(图版IV: B)形成芽鳞痕(图版IV: A)。在根和匍匐茎的周皮上(图版IV: C-E)观察到,芽鳞痕具凯氏带,且栓质化和木质化。

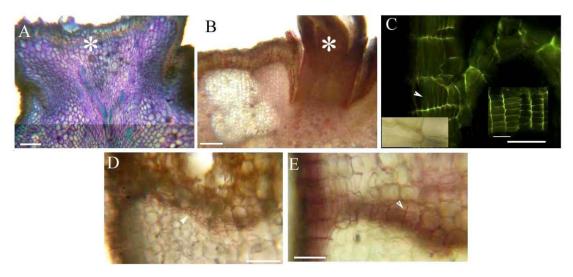


A. 内皮层(星号),中柱鞘,形成层(箭头),初生韧皮部和初生木质部;染色: TBO。B. 周皮凯氏带(箭头)和初生木质部;染色: BAB。插入图是硫酸消化后纵向切片具凯氏带的周皮(箭头)。C. 周皮栓质化(箭头)。染色: SR7B. 标尺 = 25 μm。D. 周皮木质化(箭头)。染色: Pg. 标尺=25 μm。E. 形成层(箭头),初生木质部,初生韧皮部,和次生木质部,染色: TBO。F. 形成层(箭),薄壁细胞脱分化形成的额外形成层(箭头),初生韧皮部和次生木质部,染色: TBO。G. 初生木质部、次生木质部、初生韧皮部、额外形成层(箭头),,有些细胞和周皮。染色: BAB,左侧部分的颜色为反相色。H. 额外形成层的次生木质部具导管(黑色箭),维管形成层(箭头),额外形成层(箭),直接分裂的薄壁细胞,裂生-溶生型通气组织,初生木质部和周皮。染色: TBO,插入图为硫酸消化后纵切的次生维管束凯氏带(箭头)。标尺=200 μm。I. 从额外形成层(箭头)和周皮中萌发的芽(星号),未被染色 ,标尺=200 μm。插入图为次生维管束、次生木质部、维管形成层(箭头),额外形成层(箭),染色: TBO。J. 一层次生维管束(箭头),薄壁细胞和周皮,染色: SIII。标尺=1 000 μm,插入图为木栓层(箭头)和周皮(箭),染色: TBO,除非另有说明,标尺=50 μm。BAB. 硫酸氢黄连素-苯胺兰; SIII. 苏丹红 III; SR7B. 苏丹红 7B; TBO. 甲苯胺兰 O。pa. 薄壁细胞;pe. 中柱鞘;per. 周皮;pg. 盐酸-间苯三酚;pp. 初生韧皮部;pxy. 初生木质部;sa. 裂生-溶生型通气组织;vb. 次生维管束;sx. 次生木质部。

A. Endodermis (*), pericycle, cambia (arrowheads), primary phloem, and primary xylem. Staining: TBO. **B.** Casparian bands of the periderm (arrowheads) and primary xylem. Staining: BAB; inset is Casparian bands of the longitudinally sectioned periderm (arrowheads) after sulfuric acid digestion. **C.** Suberized periderm (arrowheads). Staining: SR7B. Bars = 25 μm. **D.** Lignified periderm (arrowheads). Staining: Pg. Bars = 25 μm. **E.** Cambia

(arrowheads), primary xylem, primary phloem, and secondary xylem. Staining: TBO. **F.** Cambia(arrows), supernumerary cambia from the dedifferentiated parenchyma (arrowheads), primary phloem, and secondary xylem. Staining: TBO. **G.** Primary xylem,secondary xylem, primary phloem, supernumerary cambia (arrowheads), parenchyma, and periderm. Staining: BAB. The color in the left section has been inverted. **H.** Secondary xylem of the supernumerary cambia with vessels (black arrows), cambia in vascular bundles (arrowheads), supernumerary cambia (arrows), dilated parenchyma, schizo-lysigeny aerenchyma, primary xylem, and periderm. Staining: TBO; inset is the Casparian bands (arrowheads) around longitudinally sectioned secondary vascular bundles following sulfuric acid digestion. bars = 200 μm. **I.** Buds (*) germination from the supernumerary cambia (arrowheads), and periderm.Unstained. Bars = 200 μm; inset is the secondary vascular bundle, secondary xylem, cambia inside the vascular bundle (arrowhead), supernumerary cambia (arrow).Staining: TBO. **J.** A layer of secondary vascular bundles (arrowheads), parenchyma, and periderm. Staining: SIII; bars = 1000 μm. inset is phellem (arrowheads) and periderm (arrows). Staining: TBO. Except where noted otherwise, Bars = 50 μm. **BAB**. Berberine hemisulfate—aniline blue; **SIII.** Sudan red III; **SR7B**. Sudan red 7B; **TBO**. Toluidine blue O. **pa**. Parenchyma; **pe**. Pericycle; **pe**r. Periderm; **pg**. Phloroglucinol—HCl; **pp**. Primary phloem; **pxy**. Primary xylem; **sa**. Schizo-lysigeny aerenchyma; **vb**. Secondary vascular bundles; **sx**. Secondary xylem.

图版III 陆生环境中水花生不定根的次生结构
Plate III Secondary structure of the adventitious roots of alligator weed in the terrestrial environment



A. 顶端坏死的芽(星号)。染色: TBO,标尺=500 μm。B. 从顶端坏死的芽的位置萌发的新芽(星号)。染色: SR7B,标尺=500 μm。C. 顶端坏死芽细胞壁具凯氏带(箭头);右侧插入图是纵向切片芽鳞痕上表面凯氏带(图 4A.星号);染色: BAB。左侧插入图是经硫酸消化后芽鳞痕上表面凯氏带(图 4A.星号)。标尺=50 μm。D. 顶端坏死芽细胞壁栓质化(箭头);染色: SR7B;标尺=100 μm。E. 顶端坏死芽细胞壁 木质化(箭头),染色: pg,标尺=100 μm。BAB. 硫酸氢黄连素-苯胺兰; pg. 盐酸-间苯三酚; SR7B. 苏丹红 7B; TBO. 甲苯胺兰 O。

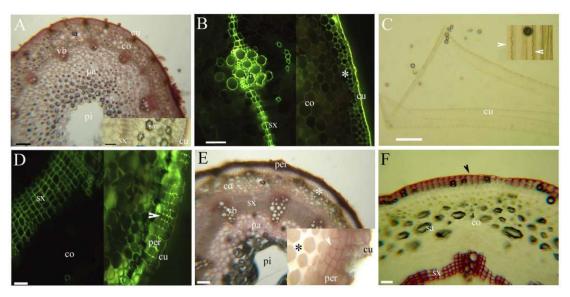
A. Bud die-back (*). Staining: TBO. Bar = 500 μm. **B.** New buds (*) sprout from the die-back. Staining: SR7B. Bar = 500 μm. **C.** Casparian bands on the bud die-back (arrowheads); right inset is the Casparian bands at the upper surface of the longitudinally sectioned scars (asterisk of Fig. 4A). Staining: BAB. The left inset is the Casparian bands following acid digestion at the upper surface of the scars (asterisk of Fig. 4A). Bar = 50 μm. **D.** Suberized bud die-back (arrowheads). Staining: SR7B. Bar = 100 μm. **E.** Lignified bud die-back (arrowheads). Staining: Pg. Bar = 100 μm. **BAB**. Berberine hemisulfate—aniline blue; **pg**. Phloroglucinol—HCl; **SR7B**. Sudan red 7B; **TBO**. Toluidine blue O.

图版IV 水花生老根上顶端坏死的芽的解剖结构和组织化学显微照片 Plate IV Photomicrographs of the structure and histochemistry of the bud die-back on alligator

weed aged roots

2.4 匍匐茎结构

水花生的根状茎和匍匐茎结构相似。在水生环境中,匍匐茎具有次生木质部环,其维管束内有中空髓腔和薄壁细胞,皮层外有裂生-溶生型通气组织(图版V: A, B)。组织化学分析表明,幼嫩匍匐茎的角质层具有抗硫酸消化的能力,其外的次生木质部含有具凯氏带的内皮层(图版V: C)。陆生匍匐茎的次生木质部和维管束(约2层或2层以上)比水生匍匐茎更厚,周皮和角质层木质化且栓质化(图版V: D-F)。匍匐茎的表皮和周皮下有厚角组织(图版V: B, D, E),木质化角质层发出强烈的黄色荧光(图版V: B),且被盐酸-间苯三酚染成樱桃色(图版V: F)。



标尺=100 μm,除非另有说明。A. 中空髓腔,薄壁细胞,维管束,次生木质部,皮层,裂生-溶生型通气组织和角质层,染色: SR7B。B. 维管束,次生木质部,皮层,厚角细胞(星号)和角质层;染色: BAB。C.在水生和陆生环境中经硫酸消化后的角质层和凯氏带(箭头),标尺=50 μm. D. 次生木质部环,皮层,周皮(箭头)和角质层。染色: BAB。E. 中空髓腔,薄壁细胞,维管束,次生木质部环,皮层,裂生-溶生型通气组织,厚角细胞(星号)和周皮栓质化(箭头),角质层。染色: SR7B。F. 次生木质部环木质化,皮层,裂生-溶生型通气组织,周皮木质化,角质层(箭头),染色: pg。BAB. 硫酸氢黄连素-苯胺兰;SR7B. 苏丹红 7B。co.皮层; cu. 角质层; pa. 薄壁细胞; per. 周皮; pi. 中空髓腔; pg. 盐酸-间苯三酚; ae. 裂生型通气组织; sa. 裂生-溶生型通气组织; sx. 次生木质部; vb. 次生维管束。

Bars = 100 µm unless otherwise noted. **A.** Pith cavity, parenchyma, vascular bundles, secondary xylem, cortex, schizo-lysigeny aerenchyma, and cuticle. Staining: SR7B. **B.** Vascular bundles, secondary xylem, cortex, collenchyma (*), and cuticle. Staining: BAB. **C.** Cuticle and Casparian bands (arrowheads) after sulfuric acid digestion in both aquatic and terrestrial environments; bars = 50 µm. **D.** Secondary xylem ring, cortex, periderm (arrowheads), and cuticle. Staining: BAB. **E.** Pith cavity, parenchyma, vascular bundles, secondary xylem ring, cortex, schizo-lysigeny aerenchyma, collenchyma (*), and suberized periderm (arrowheads) and cuticle. Staining: SR7B. **F.** Lignified secondary xylem ring, cortex, schizo-lysigeny aerenchyma, lignified periderm, and cuticle (arrowheads). Staining: Pg. **BAB**. Berberine hemisulfate—aniline blue; **SR7B**. Sudan red 7B. **co**. Cortex; **cu**. Cuticle; **pa**. Parenchyma; **per**. Periderm; **pi**. Pith cavity; **Pg**. Phloroglucinol—HCl; **ae**. Schizogeny aerenchyma; **sa**. Schizo-lysigeny aerenchyma; **sx**. Secondary xylem; **vb**. Secondary vascular bundles.

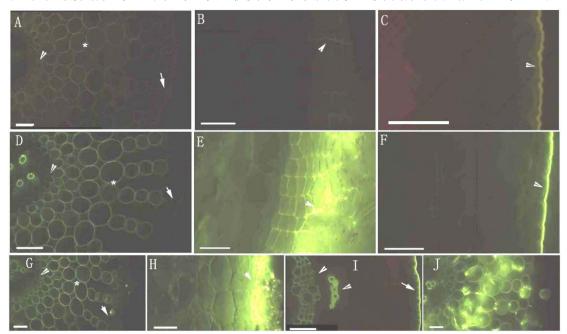
图版V 水生(A, B)和陆生(D, E, F)环境中水花生匍匐茎的结构

Plate V Structure of the stolons of alligator weed grown in aquatic (A, B) and terrestrial (D, E, F) environments

2.5 不同生境水花生质外体屏障结构和通透性对比研究

使用质外体示踪剂黄连素测定水花生不定根和茎的节和节间的通透性。用荧光显微镜G365nmUV 观察具皮层或不具皮层的未染色的根和匍匐茎的角质层。根据荧光强度确定黄连素在水花生不同组织结构的沉积和分布情况。两种生境中的水花生具皮层、周皮的不定根,根状茎和匍匐茎具有相似的通透性。未染色时,在根的内皮层和皮层(图版VI: A),根周皮(图版VI: B)和匍匐茎角质层(图版VI: C)的每个壁中观察到微弱的自发棕色荧光,表明黄连素没有粘附到这些结构上。用硫酸氢黄连素染色水花生的根部和匍匐茎后,根中管状细胞(图版VI: D),周皮(图版VI: E)和匍匐茎角质层(图版VI: F)的细胞壁发出黄色荧光,表明黄连素粘附于这些结构上。硫氰酸黄连素晶体仅在根皮下壁外层细胞(图版VI: G)和周皮细胞壁外层细胞(图版VI: H)观察到,表明黄连素粘附于根皮下层,周皮和角质层中。在匍匐茎中,角质层,次生维管束中的木质部和韧皮部仅吸收黄连素和黄色荧光(图版VI: I)。黄色晶体在具不完整皮下层的不定根的通气组织中形成(图版VI: J)。

在水花生的根和匍匐茎中,黄连素主要沉积分布在根角质层,周皮,管状细胞,皮下层,和匍匐茎角质层,次生木质部,次生韧皮部,以及具不完整皮下层的不定根的通气组织中。



除非另有说明,标尺=100 µm。A. 根具皮层、内皮层(箭头),皮层(星号)和皮下壁(箭)浅棕色,未染色,标尺=50 µm。B. 根周皮壁浅棕色(箭头),未染色。C. 匍匐茎的角质层浅棕色(箭头),未染色。D. 根具皮层、内皮层(箭头),皮层(星号)和皮下壁(箭)浅棕色,标尺=50 µm。E. 根周皮壁呈黄色荧光(箭头)。F. 匍匐茎角质层呈黄色荧光(箭头)。G. 根具皮层、内皮层(箭头),皮层(星号),皮下壁(箭)发黄色荧光,硫氰酸黄连素晶体附着于皮下壁外层细胞(箭),用黄连素和硫氰酸钾染色,标尺=50 µm。H. 硫氰酸黄连素晶体附着于根周皮细胞壁外层细胞(箭头),用黄连素和硫氰酸钾染色。I. 匍匐茎角质层(箭)和次生维管束(箭头)呈黄色荧光。用黄连素和硫氰酸钾染色。J. 具不完整皮下层的根,硫氰酸黄连素晶体进入其通气细胞,用黄连素和硫氰酸钾染色,标尺=50 µm。D-F: 黄连素染色。

Except where noted, Bars = $100 \, \mu m$. **A.** Roots with a cortex, endodermis (arrow-head), cortex (*), and hypodermal walls are faintly brown (arrow). Unstained; bar = $50 \, \mu m$. **B.** Root periderm walls faintly brown (arrowhead). Unstained. **C.** The cuticle of the stolons is faintly brown (arrowhead). Unstained. **D.** Roots with cortex, endodermis (arrowhead), cortex (*), and hypodermal walls (arrow) fluoresce faintly yellow. Bar = $50 \, \mu m$. **E.** The

walls of the root periderm fluoresce yellow (arrowhead). **F.** The cuticle of stolons fluoresced yellow (arrowhead). **G.** Roots with a cortex; endodermis (arrowhead), cortex (*), and hypodermal walls (arrow) fluoresced yellow; crystals of berberine thiocyanate adhered to outer hypodermal walls (arrow). Berberine and KSCN stained. Bar = $50 \mu m$. **H.** Crystals of berberine thiocyanate adhered to the outer layer of the cell walls of the root periderm (arrowhead). Berberine and KSCN stained. **I.** The cuticle of the stolons (arrow) and secondary vascular bundles (arrowhead) fluoresced yellow. Berberine and KSCN stained. **J.** Roots with ruptured hypodermis; crystals of berberine thiocyanate enter into the aerenchyma; Berberine and KSCN stained; Bar = $50 \mu m$. Staining in panels **D-F** is with berberine.

图版VI 水花生根和匍匐茎的质外体屏障通透性试验图片

Plate VI Photomicrographs of apoplastic permeability tests on the roots and stolons of alligator weed

3 讨论

3.1 水花生的解剖结构

水花生水生不定根初生结构为维管柱,内皮层,皮层,皮下层和表皮,这与水芹(Oenanthe javanica)相似-这两种植物都有栓质化内皮层、皮下层和皮层裂生型通气组织(张霞等,2016)。陆生不定根具初生和次生结构,初生结构与水生不定根相似,次生结构为初生木质部,次生木质部,维管形成层,初生韧皮部,额外形成层,次生维管束,薄壁组织和周皮。

水花生老的陆生根次生结构,其形成层有两种类型,一种类型位于初生木质部的脊之间并产生第一层次生维管束,维管束间相互独立,这种类型在双子叶植物的老根中是常见的(Esau, 1965; Fahn, 1990; 陆时万等,1991; Evert, 2006; Beck, 2010)。另一种类型,额外形成层有两条形成层带,一条位于初生木质部的脊上,另一条位于初生韧皮部之外。这两条形成层带相结合,形成了一个完整的额外形成层环。额外形成层起源于次生韧皮部最外层细胞,而以前的研究忽略了由形成层产生的第一层次生维管束(娄远来等,2004; 娄远来和沈晋良,2005)。额外形成层产生第二层和其它层独立的次生维管束、薄壁细胞和芽,形成同心环,类似于甜菜(Beta vulgaris)中所记载的那样(Esau,1965; Fahn, 1990; 陆时万等,1991; Beck,2010)。有研究证实水花生的额外形成层也产生了营养繁殖芽(娄远来等,2004; 贾昕等,2008; Liu & Yu, 2009; 陈中义等,2010)。独立的次生维管束周围具凯氏带,类似于根的初生结构。

次生维管束中心的形成层产生更多的次生木质部和韧皮部细胞,这与红薯(*Ipomoea batatas*)和甜菜中报道的相似(陆时万等,1991; Beck, 2010)。老根的周皮由木栓层形成,起源于中柱鞘细胞的第一次分裂,这在双子叶植物中很常见(Esau, 1965; Fahn, 1990; 陆时万等,1991; Evert, 2006; Beck, 2010)。水花生老根中直接分裂的薄壁细胞呈现次生生长,类似于蒿属和龙胆的扩张皮层,以及椴树(*Tilia tuan*)扩张的次生韧皮部(Šottniková & Lux, 2003; Evert, 2006; Zhang et al.,2018)。

水花生水生和陆生匍匐茎都具初生结构和次生结构。初生结构为维管柱,内皮层,皮层和表皮;水生匍匐茎次生结构为中空髓腔,薄壁细胞,维管束,次生木质部,皮层,厚角细胞和角质层;陆生匍匐茎次生结构为中空髓腔,薄壁细胞,维管束,次生木质部环,皮层,厚角细胞,周皮和角质层。

3.2 水花生的质外体屏障结构和通透性

质外体屏障结构具有保护植物体的重要生理功能,它能阻碍水、离子和氧气,抵抗病虫害等自由进出植物体(Yang et al., 2013)。水花生质外体屏障结构是由初生根具凯氏带且栓质化的内皮层、木质化的皮层和皮下层、陆生根中老的多年生根、芽鳞痕和茎中具凯氏带、栓质化且木质化的周皮,以及匍匐茎中木质化且栓质化的角质层和单层内皮层组成,是水花生适应水、陆生境的重要结构。

水花生在水、陆生境中不定根结构同其他植物类似,内皮层都具凯氏带且栓质化(Esau, 1965; Brundrett et al., 1988, 1991; Fahn, 1990; Enstone et al., 2003; Evert, 2006; Beck, 2010; Kreszies et al., 2018)。凯氏带的形成有利于植物根的吸收作用,它能阻止水分和矿物质通过质外体途径进入维管柱,使水及溶解于其中的物质只能通过共质体途径进入,还能防止维管柱里的溶质倒流至皮层,减少有用溶质的丧失,栓质化细胞壁可以防止植物根内部水分过度失散和抵抗病虫害侵袭,同时使其外方的组织营养断绝而死亡(Yang et al., 2013)。构成凯氏带的物质主要是木质素和栓质素,木质素在植物细胞防护、分化、促进植物体水分运输方面具有重要的作用,相对于陆生植物,水生植物具有充足的水分,但水分过多会产生不良后果,木质素能增加植物细胞壁的机械强度和防水性,这可能是水花生水生根皮层和皮下层细胞壁中木质素含量比陆生根含量高的原因之一,是水花生适应水生环境的特征表现,这在其他植物的组织化学实验的黄色荧光中可以看出(Brundrett et al.,1988),例如在水稻和尼加拉瓜大刍草(Zea nicaraguensis)停滞生长的不定根根尖附近,内皮层和外皮层具凯氏带,并沉积栓质素和木质素(Colmer et al., 1998; Kotula et al., 2009; Ranathunge et al., 2011; Abiko et al., 2012);而在菰草表皮上的木质素发育较早;由于铜胁迫,在距萝卜根非常接近根尖处诱导产生了亚木质化的顶端沉积物(Kováč et al., 2018)。

水生根的皮层具有裂生型通气组织,比陆生根皮层中的胞间通气组织大,通气组织是植物耐渍、避缺氧的特征表达,是陆生植物根系在缺氧条件下的主动适应机制,是水生植物适应水环境的基础,水环境相对陆生环境而言,具有光照强度弱,含氧量少等特点,因此,水生植物会形成许多与水环境相适应的形态结构,如细胞间隙特别发达,具特殊的通气组织,以提供充足的氧气,调节浮力,而玉米和小麦的根在水培生长期间会产生通气组织(Enstone & Peterson, 2005; Abiko et al., 2012; Li et al., 2019),菰草和水稻的根通气组织会增多(Colmer et al., 1998;Kotula et al., 2009; Abiko et al., 2012)。实验证明水花生在水生环境中具有明显木质化的皮层和皮下层以及裂生型通气组织,这可能是水花生适应水生缺氧环境的结果,这种结构类似于其他植物,例如水稻,玉米,小麦和菰草 (Colmer et al., 1998; Enstone & Peterson, 2005; Kotula et al., 2009; Ranathunge et al., 2011; Abiko et al., 2012; Li et al., 2019)。

陆生环境中的水花生老根和芽鳞痕中的周皮具有栓质素和木质素,还具有凯氏带,其组织化学特征与陆生植物天竺葵(*Pelargonium hortorum*)、湿地植物虉草(*Phalaris arundinacea*)和蒿属的茎相似 (Meyer & Peterson, 2011; Zhang et al., 2017, 2018)。

水花生茎中周缘厚壁机械组织层的周皮栓质化和木质化,与陆生植物天竺葵,湿地植物 苏铁 (*Cycas revoluta*)、虉草、蒿属和水稻相似(Watanabe et al., 2006; Meyer & Peterson, 2011; Yang et al., 2011,2014; Zhang et al., 2017, 2018)。水花生的茎具有内皮层,像水生和湿地植物一样,如香蒲 (*Typha orientalis*)、毛茛 (*Ranunculus japonicus*)、虉草和蒿属 (Vecchia et al., 1999; McManus et al., 2002; Evert, 2006; Beck, 2010; Zhang et al., 2017, 2018)。

黄连素无法穿透这些质外体屏障结构,表明水花生中的水,氧和溶质运输受到了限制,这类似于香蒲,鸢尾(*Iris tectorum*),虉草和蒿属(Seago et al., 1999;Enstone et al., 2003; Meyer et al., 2009; Meyer & Peterson, 2011;Zhang et al., 2017, 2018)。在水花生的根状茎,匍匐茎和根中观察到气腔,如通气组织和中空髓腔—植物体气腔已被证明可在缺氧条件下为植物器官提供氧气(Justin & Armstrong, 1987; Colmer et al.,1998; Seago et al., 2005; Armstrong et al., 2006; Yang et al., 2011,2014; Zhang et al., 2017, 2018)。根据强烈的黄色荧光(Brundrett et al., 1988)、盐酸-间苯三酚实验的樱桃色(Jensen, 1962)和菰(Zizania latifolia)的脂质角质层棕色自发荧光(Yang et al., 2014)的实验结果显示,水花生的匍匐茎中具有抗酸消化的木质化角质层。

植物组成和诱导的离子不能透过的质外体屏障结构,气腔和具繁殖能力的额外形成层结构,为水花生很好地适应水生环境提供了有力的证据。未来的研究应该量化这里未研究到的

其他参数,例如通透性和孔隙度,这将有助于预测水花生可能定居的水生环境范围。我们推测这些性状的表型可塑性促进了水花生成功入侵中国的水生和陆地环境。

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